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EXAMINER

DANIEL JR, WILLIE J

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2617

DATE MAILED: 08/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/602,552	<b>Applicant(s)</b> GONSALVES ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Willie J. Daniel, Jr.	<b>Art Unit</b> 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 January 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19, 21-28, 32-39 and 42-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19, 21-28, 32-39 and 42-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on 11 January 2006. **Claims 1-19, 21-29, 32-39, and 42-46** are now pending in the present application. This office action is made **Non-Final**.

#### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11 January 2006 has been entered.

#### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

3. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on
  - a. 11 January 2006

is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97 and is being considered by the examiner.

The IDS 1449 (see item a above) included reference documents that were not considered by the Examiner. The documents are the following:

- i. Documents US 6,766,175 B2, US 2004/0072544 A1, and US 2002/0111190 A1 were previously considered by the Examiner and made of record in PTO-892 Paper No. 01.

- ii. Document US 2004/0266425 A1 is the publication of the instant application.
- iii. Documents US 2005/0054335 A1, US 2005/0063360 A1, 2005/0063528 A1, US 2005/0064853 A1, and US 2005/0064855 A1 may have common assignee as the instant application but is not prior art according to filing date.
- iv. Document “Cellular Phone and Roaming Service” lacks a date (e.g., copyright or publication).
- v. Documents not listed in items i-iv are duplicate documents which were submitted in an IDS 1449 mailed on 14 October 2006 and have already been considered for the record.

Therefore, the documents listed in items i-v are lined through (or crossed-out) and have not been considered for the reasons as indicated in items i-v.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 1-6, 9-19, 21-23, 25-29, 32-35, 37-39, and 42-45** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Uchiyama (US 6,766,175 B2)** in view of **Alexis (US 2004/0072544 A1)** and **Jaggers et al. (hereinafter Jaggers) (US 2002/0119800 A1)**.

Regarding **claim 1**, Uchiyama discloses a docking station (2) which reads on the claimed “apparatus” comprising:

an interface adapter/wireless cradle (8, 102) which reads on the claimed “wireless wide area network telephone interface” (see col. 5, lines 14-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 10, lines 25-28; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7);

a transceiver (116) to communicate with a cordless telephone (6) which reads on the claimed “wireless local area telephone” (see col. 6, lines 55-61; Figs. 1, 7); and

a controller (128) which reads on the claimed “first control module” to transfer a call received at the wireless wide area network telephone interface (8) to the transceiver (6) (see col. 5, lines 38-50; col. 5, line 60 - col. 6, line 11; col. 10, lines 35-43; col. 12, lines 53-67; Figs. 1, 7, 9 “ref. 146”);

a interface (8, 102) to communicate with a first type of external device (e.g., wireless telephone 4) (Figs. 1 and 7), where the docking station has an interface to connect with a wireless telephone; and

a cordless cradle (16, 122) which reads on the claimed “second data interface” of a second type to communicate with a cordless telephone (6) which reads on the claimed “second type of external device” (see col. 6, lines 46-51; col. 10, lines 1-3; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7), where the interface that connects the phone (e.g., cordless) with the docking station is able to transmit memory and caller ID data. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature a universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device. However, the examiner maintains that the feature an interface to communicate with a first type of external device was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Alexis discloses the features an interface to communicate with a first type of external device (109) (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3,

[0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the base unit (cradle 204) has interface circuitry (106) which connects to other devices (109, 110). Also, Alexis further supports the feature a second data interface of a second type to communicate with a second type of external device (110) (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the interfaces of the base unit (204) are connectable to multiple communication devices (109, 110).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature an interface to communicate with a first type of external device, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature a universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device. However, the examiner maintains that the feature a universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

In the same field of endeavor, Jagers discloses the feature a universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature a universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jagers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claim 2**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, wherein the first control module (128) transfers the call when a wireless telephone (4) which reads on the claimed “wireless wide area network telephone” is coupled to the wireless wide area network telephone interface (8) (see col. 5, lines 38-50; col. 5, line 60 - col. 6, line 11; col. 10, lines 35-43; col. 12, lines 53-67; Figs. 1, 7, 9 “ref. 146”).

Regarding **claim 3**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, wherein the wireless local area telephone (6) comprises a cordless telephone handset (6) which reads on the claimed “wireless local area handset” (see col. 5, lines 38-40; Figs. 1, 4A).

Regarding **claim 4**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, further comprising a wireless local area telephone (6) having a visual display window (52) (see col. 7, line 60; Figs. 4A, 1, 7).

Regarding **claim 5**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 4), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 4, wherein the wireless local area telephone (6) comprises a cordless telephone (6) which reads on the claimed “desktop telephone” (see col. 5, lines 14-18; col. 2, lines 4-12; Figs. 4A, 1, 7), where the cordless telephone rests in and

communicates with the docking station (2) in which the docking station would be located in a physical location such as wall mounted or desktop.

Regarding **claim 6**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, wherein the transceiver (116) includes an antenna (114) assembly responsive to a 900 MHz transceiver which reads on the claimed “driver” (see col. 6, lines 55-61; Figs. 1, 5, 7 “ref. 118”).

Regarding **claim 9**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1 wherein the wireless wide area network telephone (4) is a wireless telephone (4) which reads on the claimed “PCS telephone” (see col. 5, lines 28-37; Figs. 1, 7).

Regarding **claim 10**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, further comprising:

a speakerphone (22) which reads on the claimed “speaker” (see col. 8, lines 38-48; Fig. 5, 7);

a function key (74) which reads on the claimed “second control module” to communicate an incoming voice portion of the call received at the wireless wide area network telephone interface (8) to the speaker (22) (see col. 8, lines 38-48; col. 11, lines 13-25; Figs. 2, 5, 7).

Regarding **claim 11**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, further comprising:

a speakerphone (22) which reads on the claimed “microphone” (see col. 8, lines 38-48; col. 11, lines 13-25; Figs. 2, 5, 7); and

the second control module (74) to provide an outgoing voice portion received at the microphone to the wireless wide area network interface (see col. 8, lines 38-48; col. 11, lines 13-25; Figs. 2, 5, 7).

Regarding **claim 12**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 11), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 11, further comprising an alphanumeric keypad (18) (see col. 8, lines 26-37; col. 11, lines 13-18; Figs. 2, 5, 7).

Regarding **claim 13**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 12. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature a visual display. However, the examiner maintains that the feature a visual display was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature a visual display (see pg. 10, [0079]; pg. 1, [0009]; Fig. 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature a visual display, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a

conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 14**, Uchiyama as applied to claim 13 discloses the feature responsive to the alphanumeric keypad (18) (see col. 6, lines 51-55; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7, 10 “ref. 162”), where user enters or other call progress sequences. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature the visual display. However, the examiner maintains that the feature the visual display was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature the visual display (see pg. 10, [0079]; pg. 1, [0009]; pg. 5, [0046]; Fig. 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature the visual display, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 15**, Uchiyama as applied to claim 13 discloses the feature is responsive to text messages (e.g., caller ID) from the wireless wide area network telephone (4) (see col. 11, lines 33-37, 60-67; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7, 9 “ref. 148 / 150”), where message (e.g., caller ID) of an incoming call from the wireless telephone (4) is received at the docking station (2) and the cordless telephone (6). Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature the visual display. However, the examiner maintains that the feature the visual display was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature the visual display (see pg. 10, [0078-0079]; pg. 1, [0009]; Fig. 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature the visual display, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 16**, Uchiyama as applied to claim 13 discloses the feature is responsive to the wireless local area telephone (6) (see col. 12, lines 11-29; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7, 10 “ref. 162”), where the user enters a phone number for an outgoing call from the cordless telephone (6) that is received at the docking station (2). Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature the visual display. However, the examiner maintains that the feature the visual display was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature the visual display (see pg. 10, [0078-0079]; pg. 1, [0009]; Fig. 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature the visual display, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 17**, Uchiyama as applied to claim 13 discloses the feature of displaying alphanumeric messages from the wireless wide area network telephone (4) (see

col. 11, lines 33-37,60-67; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7, 9 “ref. 148 / 150”), where message (e.g., caller ID) of an incoming call from the wireless telephone (4) is received at the docking station (2) and the cordless telephone (6). Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature the visual display is a liquid crystal display (LCD) capable of displaying video images from an image-capable wireless wide area network telephone. However, the examiner maintains that the feature the visual display is a liquid crystal display (LCD) capable of displaying video images from an image-capable wireless wide area network telephone was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature the visual display is a liquid crystal display (LCD) capable of displaying video images from an image-capable wireless communication device (108, 220) which reads on the claimed “wireless wide area network telephone” (see pg. 10, [0078-0079]; pg. 1, [0009]; pg. 2, [0028-0029]; pg. 5, [0046]; Figs. 1, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature the visual display is a liquid crystal display (LCD) capable of displaying video images from an image-capable wireless wide area network telephone, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 18**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, further comprising a power supply adapter (10, 106)

which reads on the claimed “battery charger” for charging a battery in the wireless wide area network telephone (4) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1, 7).

Regarding **claim 19**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, further comprising:

a battery charger (10) for charging a battery in the wireless wide area telephone (4) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1, 7); and

a battery charger (10) for charging a battery in the wireless local area telephone (6) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1, 7).

Regarding **claim 21**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the first type of external device is a personal computer (PC). However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the first type of external device is a personal computer (PC) was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the first type of external device is a computer systems (110) which reads on the claimed “personal computer (PC)” (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the first type of external device is a personal computer (PC), in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 22**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the first type of external device is a camera. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the first type of external device is a camera was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the first type of external device is a personal video recording devices (109, 110) which reads on the claimed “camera” (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

As a note, Jagers also further discloses the feature wherein the first type of external device is a camera (see pg. 3, [0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the first type of external device is a camera, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 23**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the first type of external device is a personal data assistant (PDA). However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the first type of external device is a personal data assistant (PDA) was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the first type of external device is a personal data assistant (PDA) (108, 109, 110) (see pg. 2, [0028-0029]; pg. 3, [0031]; pg. 11, [0085]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the first type of external device is a personal data assistant (PDA), in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 25**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the first data interface is a universal serial bus (USB) interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the first data interface is a universal serial bus (USB) interface was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

Jagers further discloses the feature wherein the first data interface is a universal serial bus (USB) interface (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the first data interface is a universal serial bus (USB) interface, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jagers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claim 26**, the combination of Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the second data interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface.

However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the second data interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the second data interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0031]; pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 6, [0052]; pg. 5, [0046-0047]; pg. 1, [0009]; Figs. 1, 15, 4), where the interface circuitry (106, 204) is connected to communication devices (110, 109) such as computer systems or video recording devices in which the portable media reader and/or writer interface would be inherent to record and/or store information as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize.

As a note, Jaggers also further discloses the feature wherein the second data interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0028]), where the docking station is coupled to I/O devices such as CD and floppy drives.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers to have the feature wherein the second data interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 27**, Uchiyama discloses a method comprising:

receiving an incoming call signal from a wireless wide area network telephone (4) at a docking station (2) which reads on the claimed “base station” (see col. 11, lines 53-60; col. 5, lines 46-50; Figs. 1, 7, 9); and

initiating communication from the base station (2) to a wireless local area telephone (6) in response to receiving the incoming call signal (see col. 11, lines 53-60; col. 5, lines 46-50; Figs. 1, 7, 9). Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature communicating with an external device through a interface was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Alexis discloses the feature communicating with an external device (109,110) through a interface (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the base unit (cradle 204) has interface circuitry which connects to other devices (109, 110). Also, Alexis discloses of having interfaces of the cradle (204) being connected to multiple communication devices (109, 110) (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature communicating with an external device through a interface, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

In the same field of endeavor, Jaggers discloses the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers to have the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jaggers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claim 28**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 27), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 27, further comprising charging the wireless wide area network telephone (4) from the base station (2) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1, 7).

Regarding **claim 29**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 28), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 28, further comprising charging the wireless local area telephone (6) from the base station (2) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1, 7).

Regarding **claim 32**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 27. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the wherein the external device is a personal computer (PC). However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the external device is a personal computer (PC) was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the external device is a computer systems (110) which reads on the claimed “personal computer (PC)” (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the external device is a personal computer (PC), in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 33**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 27. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the external device is a camera. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the external device is a camera was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the external device is a personal video recording devices (109, 110) which reads on the claimed “camera” (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

As a note, Jagers also further discloses the feature wherein the first type of external device is a camera (see pg. 3, [0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the external device is a camera, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 34**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 27), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 27, further comprising communicating with an external device (6) through a second standardized interface (16, 122) (see col. 6, lines 46-51; col. 10, lines 1-3; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7). Also, Alexis furthers supports the feature communicating with an external device (110) through second standardized interface (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the interfaces of the base unit (204) are connectable to multiple communication devices (109, 110).

Regarding **claim 35**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 34. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0031]; pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 6, [0052]; pg. 5, [0046-0047]; pg. 1, [0009]; Figs. 1, 15, 4), where the interface circuitry (106, 204) is connected to communication devices (109) in which the portable media reader and/or writer interface would be inherent.

As a note, Jagers also further discloses the feature wherein the second data interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0028]), where the docking station is coupled to I/O devices such as CD and floppy drives.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 37**, Uchiyama discloses a method comprising:

receiving an outgoing call request signal at a base station (2) from a wireless local area telephone (6) (see col. 12, lines 11-29; Fig. 10); and

initiating from the base station (2) a call to be made from a wireless wide area network telephone (4) in response to receiving the outgoing call request signal (see col. 12, lines 11-29; Fig. 10). Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature communicating with an external device through a interface was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Alexis discloses the feature communicating with an external device (109,110) through a interface (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the base unit (cradle 204) has interface circuitry (106) which connects to other devices (109, 110). Also, Alexis discloses of having interfaces of the cradle (204) being connected to multiple communication devices (109, 110) (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature communicating with an external device through a interface, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

In the same field of endeavor, Jagers discloses the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jagers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claims 38, 39, and 42-45**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as set forth above (see claims 28, 29, and 32-35 respectively).

Art Unit: 2617

**Claims 7-8** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Uchiyama (US 6,766,175 B2)** in view of **Alexis (US 2004/0072544 A1)** and **Jaggers et al. (hereinafter Jaggers) (US 2002/0119800 A1)** as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of well known prior art (**MPEP 2144.03**).

Regarding **claim 7**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above, (see claim 6), in addition Uchiyama further discloses wherein the driver is to communicate with the wireless local area telephone (6) (see col. 6, lines 55-61; Figs. 1, 5, 7), where cordless telephone (6) communicates with the docking station (2) via a 900 MHz transceiver. The combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers does not specifically disclose having the feature at approximately 2.4 GHz. However, the examiner takes official notice of the fact that it was well known in the art to have the feature at approximately 2.4 GHz.

As a note, one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize that the feature at approximately 2.4 GHz is common knowledge. For example, Uchiyama further teaches a 900 MHz transceiver is employed, however, any suitable frequency of operation may be used (see col. 6, lines 55-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers by specifically having the feature at approximately 2.4 GHz, for the purpose of communicating between the docking station and the cordless telephone.

Regarding **claim 8**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above, (see claim 6), in addition Uchiyama further

Art Unit: 2617

discloses wherein the driver is to communicate with the wireless local area telephone (6) (see col. 6, lines 55-61; Figs. 1, 5, 7), where cordless telephone (6) communicates with the docking station (2) via a 900 MHz transceiver. The combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers does not specifically disclose having the feature at approximately 5.8 GHz.

However, the examiner takes official notice of the fact that it was well known in the art to have the feature at approximately 5.8 GHz.

As a note, one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize that the feature at approximately 5.8 GHz is common knowledge. For example, Uchiyama further teaches a 900 MHz transceiver is employed, however, any suitable frequency of operation may be used (see col. 6, lines 55-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers by specifically having the feature at approximately 5.8 GHz, for the purpose of communicating between the docking station and the cordless telephone.

**Claims 24, 36, and 46** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Uchiyama (US 6,766,175 B2)** in view of **Alexis (US 2004/0072544 A1)** and **Jagers et al. (hereinafter Jagers) (US 2002/0119800 A1)** as applied to claim 1, 34, and 44 above, and further in view of **Harrison et al. (hereinafter Harrison) (US 2002/011190 A1)**.

Regarding **claim 24**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. The combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the first type of external

device is a digital storage card. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the first type of external device is a digital storage card was well known in the art, as taught by Harrison.

In the same field of endeavor, Harrison discloses the feature wherein the first type of external device is a memory flash card (39) which reads on the claimed “digital storage card” (see pg. 3, [0044]; pg. 1, [0015]; Fig. 2a).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, Jagers, and Harrison to have the feature wherein the first type of external device is a digital storage card, in order to have a base station to back up data for a portable device, as taught by Harrison (see pg. 1, [0012, 0015]).

Regarding **claim 36**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 34. The combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the external device is a digital storage card. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the external device is a digital storage card was well known in the art, as taught by Harrison.

Harrison further discloses the feature wherein the external device is a memory flash card (39) which reads on the claimed “digital storage card” (see pg. 3, [0044]; pg. 1, [0015]; Fig. 2a).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, Jagers, and Harrison to have the feature wherein the external device is a digital storage card, in order to have a

Art Unit: 2617

base station to back up data for a portable device, as taught by Harrison (see pg. 1, [0012, 0015]).

Regarding **claim 46**, the claim as applied to claim 44 is rejected for the same reasons as set forth above (see claim 36).

***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-19, 21-29, 32-39, and 42-46 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Willie J. Daniel, Jr. whose telephone number is (571) 272-7907. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor(s), Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on (571) 272-7905 or Nick Corsaro can be reached on (571) 272-7876. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.


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Art Unit: 2617

(toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/WJD,JR/

WJD,JR  
31 July 2006

  
ERIKA A. GARY  
PRIMARY EXAMINER